

## **18BPO64C- INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY- UNIT-2**

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### **UNIT-2 INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS:**

#### **THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATIONS (UNO)-**

There are two world wars in 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both the wars were destructive in results. After the first world war in 1918, the League of Nations was established to prevent another war in the world. But the League of Nations failed. The second world war broke out in 1939. While the war was still going on , the allied powers agreed through various conferences to establish a new International Organization. Consequently the United Nations was founded on October 24, 1945, immediately after the second world war came to an end. The name-the United Nations was suggested by President of the USA. The membership of the UN is open to all peace- loving nations. There are at present more than 193 members in the UN.

**Objectives of the UNO:** The UN has a charter. The charter is the fundamental law and the constitution of the UN. It sets down the main purposes and objectives of the UN and the various ways in which it can act. It has also laid down the structure of the UN and the functions of its different organs.

#### **The purposes of the UN:**

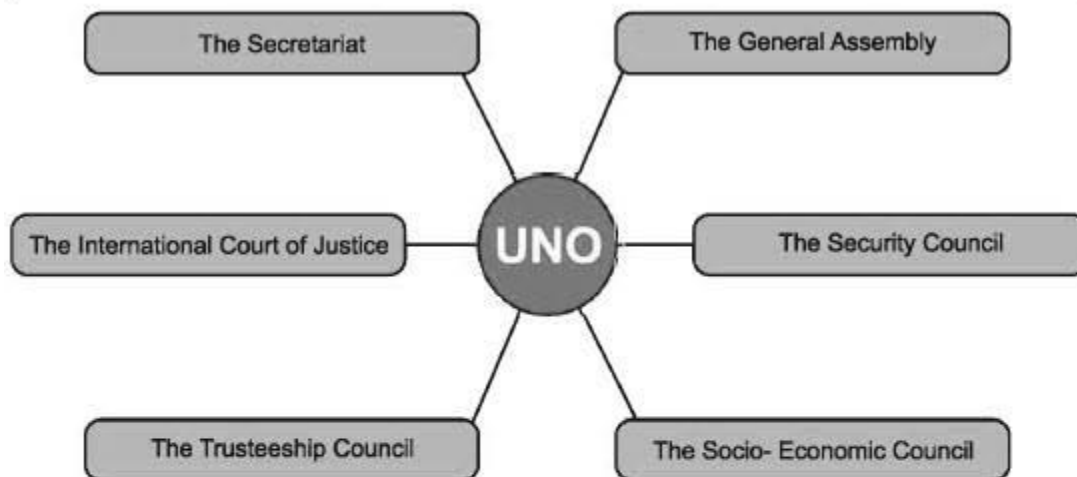
- (1)To maintain International peace and security,
- (2)To develop friendly relations among nations,
- (3)To cooperate internationally in solving International economic,social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and freedoms,
- (4)To be a centre for harmonising the actions of Nations for attaining these common ends the UN upholds:

- (1)The principle of the sovereign equality among nations,
- (2)The need to cooperate for collective action,
- (3)Non interference in the domestic affairs of the states.

The UN acts in accordance with these principles . When international problems arise,it attempts to solve these through co operation of its members.

### **The structure and functions of the UNO:-**

The UN has six organs:-



All these organs possess their own specific and separate functions.

The headquarters of the UNO are at New York, where its five principal organs function. The international court of justice is located at Hague. The official languages of the UN are Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish, and Arabic.

**The General Assembly** is the main and the largest organ of the UN. It consists of all the member states. It is the only organ in which all members sit for deliberations and discussions. Each member state can send not more than five representatives, but it has only one vote. It is something like the UN's legislature. The General Assembly is the general policy making body of the UN. It meets once in every year and elects its own president. Normally, its resolutions are passed by a two-thirds majority of its members.

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

- (1) Maintaining peace and security,
- (2) Electing members of other organs,
- (3) Admitting, expelling or suspending member states,
- (4) Taking up questions of trusteeship,
- (5) Discussing budgetary quotations.

**The security council** is a small body. But it is the most powerful organ of the UNO. The success or failure of the UN depends on the security council. It consists of 15 members of which 5 are permanent members- **China, France, Russia, UK and USA**. The other non permanent members (10). The non permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two year terms. These members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

The main task of the security council is to maintain international peace. It decides practically what the UN will do in each situation, particularly in situations of crisis and political trouble. Each member of the security

council has one vote. But the permanent members have the power of veto. The security council has to meet at least once in every two weeks or the situation requires. It can call upon the concerned members to settle their disputes peacefully. It can call upon the member states to cut off diplomatic and economic relations, with a country, which flout the decisions of the UNO.

**The economic and social council:** The UN also has some important economic and social objectives. This council looks after these aspects of the UN's activities. Its functions are:

- (1) Promoting higher standard of living by bringing about economic and social progress,
- (2) Finding solutions of international social, health, economic and such other related problems,
- (3) Observing the maintenance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

This council carries on its work with the help of functional and regional commissions and various committees.

**The Trusteeship council:** It is an organ which has to monitor and supervise the administration of the trust territories. It meets at least twice a year. It elects at each regular session a President.

**The International court of justice:** To solve international disputes by peaceful means, the UN has an international court of justice. It sits at the Hague in Netherlands. It is composed of 15 judges who are elected independently by the General Assembly and security council. Their term of office is nine years. No two judges should belong to the same country. The judges elect one among themselves as president of the court. The international court of justice decides the disputes between the countries. But it has no power to impose its verdict on the disputing

parties. The security council is competent to take necessary steps to give effect to its judgements. The court also gives advisory opinion on legal matters.

**The secretariat:** The routine work of the UN is done by the secretariat. It works according to the introductions of the secretary general. This has nine departments each under an Assistant Secretary. The secretary general is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the security council. His term of office is five years. He is the chief executive of the UN administration. Hence, he plays a very important role in international affairs. **Antonio Guterres** is now the secretary general of the UN.

**Permanent membership:** There has been demand to increase the number of permanent members to reflect the contemporary global reality. India, Brazil, South Africa, Germany and Japan are strong contenders for permanent membership of UNSC , Which has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

There is a section in the UN that supports expansion only in the Non-permanent category and is opposed to an expansion of permanent membership. But India along with Brazil, South Africa, Germany and Japan has been trying hard to get permanent membership in UNO security council.

**The World Trade Organization (WTO):** It is only global international Organization dealing with rules of Trade between nations. It is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It is an organization for trade opening. WTO is a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules. Essentially, the WTO is a place where member governments try to sort out the trade problems they face with each other.

WTO came into existence after the conclusion of the Uruguay round in 1995 replacing the post WWII General agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT). It was an improvement over GATT.

WTO works on the following principles:

- (1) Freer Trade.
- (2) Predictability.
- (3) Promoting fair competition.
- (4) Encouraging Development and Economic Reforms.

**WTO and India:** WTO helps India in many ways. India benefitted from the open market Reforms that it embraced in the early 1990s. It could sustain its higher growth rates only because of globalization. But it requires protection for its industry from the cheaper product from the developed nations with superior tech and higher capital. Through WTO India can ensure and rule based global trade regime.

**GLOBALIZATION:** WTO has played an instrumental role in the success of globalization with its various agreements such as **TRIPS, TRIMS, GATS** etc. That have created a fine balance between the interest of developing and developed nations. India has been a major beneficiary of globalization in terms of economic growth, employment, poverty number, standards of living etc. Expansion in the footprints of globalization will open up new markets for India further boosting the investments and employment opportunities.

**LEADERSHIP ROLE:** India harbors the ambition of becoming super power and therefore need more and more foras to take up the leadership roles as it has been doing at WTO .

**WORLD BANK:** The world Bank was created in the Bretton woods conference, along with the international monetary fund (IMF). The president of the world Bank is traditionally an American. The world

Bank and the IMF are based in Washington DC, and work closely with each other.

The world Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of low and middle income countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects. It comprises two institutions, the international bank for reconstruction and development (IBRD) and the international development association (IDA).

**WORLD BANK GROUP AND INDIA:** India was one of the Forty four original signatories to the agreements reached at Bretton woods that established (IBRD) and (IMF).

It was also one of the founding members of the (IFC) in 1956 and IDA in 1960. India later became a member of the MIGA in January 1994.

IBRD lending to India commenced in 1949 with a loan to the Indian railways, the first investment by the IFC in India took place in 1959, and by IDA in 1961(A highway project).

During the 1950's, the IBRD was India's sole source of world Bank borrowings.

By the end of the decade, India's mounting department problems became an important factor in the launch of the IDA, the soft affiliate of the world Bank group.

By the end of the 1960's , the USA, until then India's largest source of external resources, sharply cut its bilateral aid program. Since then the world Bank emerged as the most important source of official long term finance.

During 1980's while the world Bank shifted its emphasis to stress policy reforms and greater economic liberalization, it continued to lend to

poorly government public sector institution in India and was muted in its criticism of India's closed economy.

India is currently as a 'blend' country defined as one in transition from lower middle income to middle income and is credit worthy for lending from both IDA and IBRD.

India is the largest IBRD client of the world Bank. Between 2015 and 2018, the world Bank lent around \$ 10.2 billion to India.

The world Bank group WBG has approved a \$25-30 billion commitment plan for India for the period of 2019-2022.

**CLIMATE CHANGE:** Climate change is the defining issue of our time. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding the impacts of climate change are global in scope and unprecedented in scale. Without drastic action, adapting to these impacts in the future will be more difficult and costly.

**UNITED NATIONS FRAME WORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC):** The UN family is at the forefront of the effort to save our planet. In 1992, its "Earth Summit" produced the UNFCCC as a first step in addressing the climate change problems. It has near universal membership. The 197 countries that have ratified the convention are parties to the convention. The ultimate aim of the convention is to prevent "Dangerous" human interference with the climate system.

**2019 CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT:** On 23 September 2019, secretary general Antonio Gutierrez convened a climate summit to bring world leaders of governments, the private sector and civil society together to support the multilateral process and to increase and accelerate climate action and ambition. The summit focus on key sectors where action can



make the most difference- heavy industry, native-based solutions, cities, energy, resilience, and climate finance.

( For extensive reading refer books)